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The
HEUSINGER FAMILY
IN TEXAS

BY

EDWARD W. ^{Senior}HEUSINGER, F.R.G.S.



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THE HEUSINGER FAMILY
IN TEXAS

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HEUSINGER VON WALDEGG

Heusinger, Edward Welner
Heusinger family in Texas

Dallas

n.d.

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By
EDWARD W. HEUSINGER

Press of
Standard Printing Company
San Antonio, Texas

FOREWORD

The story of the Heusinger Family in Texas is the result of many hours of research and arduous study by my dear brother Edward W. Heusinger.

The project involved numerous interviews with relatives and members of the family. The vast material gathered in his researches added to his labors as what to or what not to use, as he had in mind securing information which should stimulate and hold the reader's interest. He relates the story of our family with clearness of thought, and he recalls the memories of bygone days with imagination.

When one has a brother whose time is taken up with different business responsibilities and civic activities, who has written a very interesting history on the Early Explorations and Mission Establishments in Texas, and finds extreme pleasure in publishing and dedicating to his children's children and to the many relatives a story of his father and uncles, who emigrated to Texas during the middle of the nineteenth century, one desires to speak of him a little.

It is natural for me to praise and eulogize his aptitudes and achievements. Being older than he, I have followed with interest the unfolding of his life and the success of his many accomplishments. Though a business executive, he has kept his interests wide awake, may they be in civic affairs, in circles of art, history, science, philately or in numismatics. In the days of his adolescence, he devoted his time to the art of pen sketching and water-color painting

and had he chosen this field as his profession, he could have been an eminent artist today.

The outstanding civic achievement of his life was the organization of the Committee of One Hundred to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the municipal government of San Antonio and of the establishment of the Missions. As its president, the Bi-Centennial of San Antonio was carefully planned, admirably executed and one of the most colorful celebrations ever held in the city. He was the originator and leading spirit of the celebration.

It gives me pleasure to express to my brother my sincere gratitude for having written this booklet. We, his sisters and the many relatives, extend to him our heartiest thanks for his vivid and descriptive story.

Julia Heusinger McCall

Douglas, Arizona

INTRODUCTION

The three Heusinger brothers—Julius, Gustav and Adolph, who emigrated to Texas during the years 1846 and 1850, came from an old distinguished family of Germany.

The history of the Heusinger (pronounced Hoi'zing'er) Family, according to an old genealogy, compiled and published by Edmund Heusinger von Waldegg, dates back to the seventeenth century, when three brothers, Heinrich, Wolfgang and Johann de Heusinger received on June 10, 1651, from Ferdinand III, Emperor of Austria, a diploma bestowing upon them the additional name "von Waldegg" as a title of nobility, which also carried with it the use of a heraldic coat of arms.

Wolfgang Heusinger von Waldegg married Margaretha Ennow in 1659 and to their union five children were born, of whom the oldest, Hieronymus Werner (born 1661, died 1735) married Anna Katharina von Klugen (Klocken) in 1688. They had twelve children of whom the youngest, Gottlieb Hieronymus Werner, born December 17, 1714, is the lineal descendant of the Hessen-Nassauischen Heusinger Family.

Gottlieb Hieronymus Werner Heusinger von Waldegg married (1) Philippine Charlotte von Clodion in 1744 and (2) Ernestine Luise Wippo in 1754. He was the father of twenty children and the pastor of the Lutheran Church and superintendent of senior ministers at Nenndorf, Prussia. He died in 1796. His son, Gottlieb Hieronymus Werner II was born on July 19, 1760, and was married to Johanna Maria Wilmans in 1787. Gottlieb II died in 1834.

Gottlieb Hieronymus Werner Heusinger von Waldegg the Second was the father of Pastor Conrad Heusinger von Waldegg whose three sons, Julius, Gustav and Adolph, came to Texas in the middle years of the nineteenth century to seek their fortunes.

It is the life history of these three young and adventurous men and the experiences they encountered here that prompted the author to gather material and write this book on the Heusinger Family in Texas, so as to preserve some of the important events in the lives of his uncles and father.

To their story has been added a chapter of the life history of the family of the author himself and another chapter on the family of the grandparents, as well as an appendix on the Haenel Family in Texas, since the author's dear mother was a Haenel, and another appendix on the Family of Antonio Bruni (pronounced Broo'nee), as the beloved wife of the author and mother of his children was a Bruni.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the descendants of the Heusinger and intermarried families, as well as others who may by chance read this book, will be able to obtain from it information concerning the families of their ancestors in Texas.

In conclusion the author wishes to thank those of his relatives who supplemented written records with their knowledge of dates, interplay of relationships, and many other items of information concerning the families mentioned in this narrative. He is more or less indebted also to others for suggestions offered in the preparation of the book.

Edward W. Heusinger

San Antonio, Texas,
December 31, 1944

CONTENTS

	Page
Heusinger von Waldegg Coat of Arms	Frontispiece
Foreword	V
Introduction	VII
The First German Settlers in Texas	1
Julius and Gustav Heusinger	7
The Life and Times of Adolph Heusinger	17
The Family of A. Heusinger, Sr.	26
Edward W. Heusinger and His Family	36
The Family of Pastor August Conrad Heusinger von Waldegg	45

APPENDIX

I. The Haenel Family in Texas	53
II. The Family of Antonio Bruni	57

SYSTEMS

1. The first step in the process is to identify the requirements of the system. This involves understanding the needs of the users and the constraints of the environment. Once the requirements are identified, the next step is to design the system architecture. This includes determining the components of the system and how they will interact with each other. The design phase is critical because it sets the foundation for the entire system. After the design is complete, the next step is to implement the system. This involves writing the code and configuring the hardware. Finally, the system is tested to ensure that it meets the requirements and operates correctly. Testing is an ongoing process that continues throughout the development cycle.

2. The second step in the process is to analyze the requirements. This involves breaking down the requirements into smaller, more manageable pieces. This step is important because it helps to identify any conflicts or ambiguities in the requirements. Once the requirements are analyzed, the next step is to create a detailed design. This includes specifying the exact components and their interactions. The design is then used to build the system. Building the system involves writing the code and setting up the hardware. Finally, the system is evaluated to see if it meets the requirements. Evaluation is done by comparing the system's performance against the requirements.

THE FIRST GERMAN SETTLERS IN TEXAS

The history of German immigration and of early German settlers in Texas, with the reasons for settlement, their culture, industry, social and economic life and political aspirations, as well as their relations with the Indians, is ably treated in a comprehensive study, *Germans in Texas*,¹ by Gilbert G. Benjamin, Ph. D., and in a well written book, *History of the German Settlements in Texas, 1831-1861*,² by Rudolph Leopold Bieseke, Adjunct Professor of History in the University of Texas.

Both authors trace the German background of colonization in Texas from the close of the Napoleonic period through the revolutionary periods of 1830 and 1848, and show how the unsatisfactory social, economic and political conditions in Germany stimulated emigration.

The first German to visit Texas, when it was still a Province of Spain, was Lieut. J. V. Hecke, a retired officer of the Prussian Army. He wrote a book of his travels during 1818 and 1819, *Reise durch die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika*, which was published in Berlin in 1821, and in which he suggested the colonization of Texas by Prussia.³

¹ Published in the *German American Annals*, 1908-09, New Series Vol. VI, pp. 315-340, VII pp. 3-33, 103-120, 164-176, 208-232, 235-256, 283-305.

² Press of Von Boeckmann-Jones Co., pp. xii-259, with maps and illustrations, Austin, 1930.

³ According to Frederick C. Chabot, *With the Makers of San Antonio*, p. 363, Doctor Agustin Guillermo de Espargenberg, however, is named as having been the first German to come to Texas. The Doctor arrived as early as 1794 and he remained for four months in Bexar, where he performed some remarkable cures with medicine.

A few German adventurers also came into Texas with Dr. James Long, whose expedition of fifty-one men, it will be remembered, was overpowered and captured by the Mexican forces at La Bahia in October, 1821.

The first German to bring his family into Texas was Friedrich Ernst of the Duchy of Oldenburg. He came to the United States in 1829 and intended to settle in New York, but after going to Missouri and later visiting New Orleans, he heard of Texas. Obtaining a grant of land in 1831 from the Mexican Government, he founded the little town of Industry on the west fork of Mill Creek in Austin's Colony, a region then still inhabited by Indians. He later became an influential man in the Republic of Texas.⁴

In 1833 and 1834 Joseph Biegel, Louis von Roeder, Robert J. Kleberg and others from the Duchies of Oldenburg and Westphalia brought their families to Texas as a result of a long letter Ernst wrote to a friend in Oldenburg, which was published in a newspaper there, picturing Texas in very glowing terms, and telling how every settler could get a league of land. Biegel founded Biegel's Settlement on Cummins Creek and Kleberg founded Cat Springs, a settlement which continued to attract Germans for a number of years.

A year later Ferdinand J. Lindheimer of Frankfurt a/M. came to Texas after landing in New Orleans. He took part in the Texas War of Independence; later he devoted himself to the study of the flora of Texas, describing and systematizing it. He

⁴ For a study of "Life of German Pioneers in Early Texas", by Caroline Von Hinueber (born Ernst) and the "First German Settlement in Texas", by R. L. Biesele, see *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XX (1917), pp. 227-32 and Vol. XXXIV (1931), pp. 334-39.

became one of the most noted figures among the early Germans in Texas, and edited the *New Braunfels Zeitung* from 1853 to 1869.

In 1840 the "Deutscher Verein fuer Texas" was organized at Houston, its purpose being to promote the material and intellectual welfare of the Germans by giving advice and necessary aid.

In 1842 the "Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas" was organized at Biebrich a/R. for the purpose of helping German immigrants. The Society decided also to send Prince Victor of Leiningen and Count Joseph of Boos-Waldeck with ample funds to purchase colonization lands. These men arrived at Galveston in September, and after visiting Houston, San Felipe and Industry, went to Austin to confer with President Houston of the Republic of Texas regarding colonization grants. Leiningen returned to Germany the following year, while Count Boos-Waldeck remained for another year, purchasing a league of land in Brazoria County, which he named Nassau Farm in honor of Duke Adolf of Nassau.

Castroville was founded September 8, 1844, by Henri Castro, a most remarkable man and a former soldier in the armies of Napoleon, on a grant he had received in 1842 from the Republic of Texas. This old town has an interesting history⁵ and it is noteworthy to mention that when Olmstead made a saddle-trip through Texas in 1856-57, he spoke of the town as a village containing a colony of Alsatians who were proud to call themselves Germans, but who spoke French, or a mixture of French and German.

⁵ For a history of Castroville and the life of Castro see *Castroville and Henry Castro, Empresario*, by Julia Nott Waugh, pp. vi-100, (Standard Printing Co.), San Antonio, 1939.

He reports further that "the cottages were scattered prettily—the whole aspect being as far from Texas as possible" and that "perhaps the most remarkable thing was the hotel, by M. Tardé, a two-story house, with double galleries and the best inn we saw in the state. How delighted and astonished many a traveler must have been, on arriving from the plains * * * to find not only his dreams of white bread, sweetmeats and potatoes realized, but napkins, silver forks, and radishes, French servants, French neatness, French furniture, French beds, and the *Courrier des Etats Unis*; and more, the lively and entertaining bourgeoisie."⁶

New Braunfels was founded on Good Friday, March 21, 1845, after many days of preparation, as a German Colonial Settlement, by Prince Carl von Solms-Braunfels, in the presence of some two hundred persons. The town was laid out beside the high steep banks of the Comal River on a tract of land Prince Solms bought from Rafael de la Garza and his wife, Maria Antonia Veramendi,—it was part of the Veramendi estate—for a consideration of \$1,111.00.

Prince Solms remained only a short time with the settlers, but before returning to Germany he appointed Baron John O. von Meusebach Commissioner General of Colonial Settlements. During his tenure of this position Meusebach founded Fredericksburg, Castell and Leiningen in the following year, and made a treaty with the Comanche Indians.⁷

⁶ *A Journey Through Texas* with statistical appendix, by Frederick Law Olmstead, pp. 276-78, New York, 1857.

⁷ Meusebach later became an outstanding citizen of Texas. In 1851 he was elected State Senator to represent Bexar, Comal and Medina Counties. After the close of his term, he married Agnes von Coreth on Sept. 28, 1852. In 1854 Governor E. M. Pease appointed him Commissioner of the German

Although Meusebach encountered financial hardships in keeping the settlements going, New Braunfels particularly attracted attention. In July another group of immigrants arrived; and during the winter of 1845-46, the further arrival of new settlers added considerably to its population. Noteworthy to mention, among the new arrivals were Viktor Bracht and Dr. Ferdinand von Roemer. Bracht, who was the author of *Texas im Jahre 1848*,⁸ engaged in the mercantile business, while Dr. Roemer spent two years in Central Texas in the study of its geology and paleontology, and through his writings,⁹ he became the father of the geology of Texas.

Moved by the accounts that were appearing in the German papers concerning the new German settlements, a steady flow of German immigrants arrived during the next few years. Among those who undertook the journey to Texas were two brothers—Dr. Julius and Gustav Heusinger von Waldegg, who settled in New Braunfels in the winter of 1846; Gustav Schleicher and Dr. Ferdinand von Herff, who, together with a group of students from the Universities of Giessen and Heidelberg, founded a settlement on

Emigration Co. In 1867 he planned the little town of Loyal Valley, where he held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Postmaster for a number of years, until old age and ill health compelled him to retire from public life.

⁸ Published in Elberfeld, Germany, in 1849. The book was translated into English in 1927 by C. F. Schmidt (Naylor Co.), San Antonio, 1931. Also see Schmidt's article on "Viktor Friedrich Bracht, A Texas Pioneer" *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXXV (1932), pp. 279-89.

⁹ Roemer wrote several books and monographs — his principal work being *Texas mit besonderer Ruecksicht auf deutsche Auswanderung und die physischen Verhaeltnisse des Landes nach eigener Beobachtung geschildert*, Bonn, Marcus, 1849. This book was also translated recently into English by Oswald Mueller under the title *Roemer's Texas*, (Standard Printing Co.), San Antonio, 1935.

the Llano River in 1847;¹⁰ Carl W. Groos and Carl F. Giesecke, who established settlements at Latium and Berlin in 1848; Ottomar von Behr and Eduard Degener,¹¹ who established the settlement of Sisterdale during the same year.

Among other German settlers who came to Texas during this early period the following should be mentioned: Charles L. and Emil Wurzbach, who came with their parents to Galveston in 1844; Carl Elmendorf and Alex Sartor, who were among the New Braunfels settlers of 1845, but remained there only a short time, coming to San Antonio two years later; John C. Beckman and wife and Charles Hummel and family, who settled in San Antonio in 1846; Franz J. Wurzbach who came with his family to Galveston in 1846; Eduard Steves, who came with his father in 1848 to New Braunfels and two years later moved to San Antonio; Gustav Haenel who came to Indianola in 1849, and Frederick Gross, who came with his father, brothers and sisters to Galveston in the same year and to San Antonio in 1850.

¹⁰ The settlement, however, was soon abandoned. Herff went back to Germany to marry but soon returned and settled on the Darmstaedter farm near New Braunfels. Schleicher moved to San Antonio, then served in the Confederate Army, and in 1874 was elected a Member of Congress, to which office he was re-elected in 1876 and 1878.

¹¹ Von Behr wrote a book, called *Guter Rath fuer Auswanderer nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika mit besonderer Beruecksichtigung von Texas*, published in Leipzig in 1847. Degener later moved to San Antonio and in 1870 was elected a Member of Congress, to which office he was re-elected in 1872.



DR. JULIUS HEUSINGER
Copied from an old crayon etching



WERNER HEUSINGER
At the age of 33



OTTO HEUSINGER
At the age of 25

JULIUS AND GUSTAV HEUSINGER

It is an interesting coincidence that the migration of Julius and Gustav Heusinger occurred at the time of the flood of highly educated Germans who came to this country. No richer stream of immigrants came to America in the last century than those whose names have been narrated in the foregoing chapter. They had been educated and trained to think for themselves; on this score the two young and adventurous Heusingers were no exception.

Dr. Julius Heusinger was born in Langenschwalbach, April 10, 1819, and Gustav in Nastaetten, Province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, November 20, 1824. Both received a thorough education, the former in Goettingen, the latter in Giessen. On August 6, 1846, they left their home together and sailed from Bremen to New Orleans, with Texas as their destination—that new and expanding country that promised freedom and opportunity. They arrived at New Braunfels late in the year and thought to make it their home.

As it then existed, New Braunfels is described by Bracht¹² as having 150 dwelling houses and a population made up of 800 Germans, 100 Texan Germans, 50 Americans, 12 Mexicans and some of the members of Castro's Colony.

In December, 1847, Dr. Julius Heusinger enlisted with the Texas Cavalry in the company of ex-Presi-

¹² In a letter dated Jan. 11, 1846, cited by Benjamin, *Germans in Texas*, p. 106

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were eager to learn from them. The settlers brought with them the knowledge and skills of their European ancestors, and they used these to build a new society. They established farms, towns, and a system of government that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. Over the years, the United States has grown from a small colony to a great nation, and its history is a testament to the power of the human spirit.

The United States has a rich and diverse culture, and its people are known for their love of freedom and democracy. The country has a long history of innovation and progress, and it has been a leader in many fields, including science, technology, and the arts. The United States has also been a champion of human rights and social justice, and it has played a leading role in the promotion of peace and stability around the world. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has overcome many challenges and has emerged as a great power in the world.

The United States is a country of many opportunities, and it is a place where people can live and work in peace and prosperity. The country has a strong economy and a high standard of living, and it is a place where people can realize their dreams and achieve their goals. The United States is a country of many possibilities, and it is a place where the future is bright.

The United States is a country of many achievements, and it is a place where people can make a difference in the world. The country has a long history of leadership and innovation, and it has been a force for good in the world. The United States is a country of many possibilities, and it is a place where the future is bright.

dent Mirabeau Lamar at Laredo,¹³ as assistant military surgeon in the War of the United States against Mexico; but peace having soon been concluded, he came back to Texas with his regiment. On July 5, 1849, he left Laredo to go to Corpus Christi and from there he went to New Orleans, where he boarded the bark *Farma*, on July 20. He was returning to his home in Nastaetten to get married, and he arrived there on October 5, after a journey of 75 days. The doctor's brother, Gustav remained in New Braunsfels, where he became a mountaineer and later a farmer.

On November 6, 1849, Dr. Julius Heusinger married Marie Quentin (born April 7, 1827) of Hahnstaetten, his father Pastor August Conrad Heusinger von Waldegg performing the ceremony. Shortly after their marriage, Dr. Heusinger and his bride, together with his younger brother Adolph, left their home for Le Havre, where they boarded the steamer *Humboldt* on December 20, to return to Texas.

Arriving at New Orleans 40 days later, young Adolph became so charmed with the city that he decided to remain there, while his brother Julius and his bride took a sailing vessel for Indianola,¹⁴ Texas, where they remained for four weeks. From there they came overland to San Antonio and then continued their journey to New Braunsfels, to visit their brother Gustav.

¹³ Lamar served as captain on the staff of Governor James H. Henderson during the Mexican War and was stationed at Laredo with an independent command, with Hamilton P. Bee as his lieutenant.

¹⁴ Indianola, or Carlshafen as it was called by the German immigrants, was founded in 1844 on Matagorda Bay, 15 miles from Port Lavaca. It soon became the principal seaport of Texas and had a population of 3,443 inhabitants according to the 1870 Census, but was partially destroyed by a terrific storm and hurricane, September 16, 1875. Many lives were lost and

Texas was a comparatively young State at this time, having been admitted into the Union in 1845, but it had great possibilities for agriculture, stock-raising and industrial development, and it is no wonder that so many Germans emigrated to this country. It may also be of interest to mention that according to the 1850 United States Census the population of the twelve largest cities and towns of the State were: Galveston 4,177; San Antonio 3,488; Houston 2,396; New Braunfels 1,298; Marshall 1,189; Victoria 806; Fredericksburg 754; Austin 629; Corpus Christi 533; Nacogdoches 468; Indianola 379; and Castroville 366. The total population of the State was 212,592.

On May 1, 1850, Dr. Julius Heusinger opened an apothecary and drug store on Main Street near St. Mary's Street, the first establishment of its kind in San Antonio. Five months later, however, he sold his store to August Nette, in order to enlist as assistant surgeon with the Texas Rangers in Captain Wm. A. A. Wallace's Company of Mounted Texas Volunteers, which position he held until the company disbanded in the following year.

Dr. Heusinger in the meantime had moved his family to Castroville to live, and in the Fall of 1851, he built himself a home on his newly acquired farm on the Medina River, which he named the "Waldegg Place." There the Doctor tended to his farm and also kept up his practice of medicine; but since there was

property damage was stupendous. The town was re-built, but it never again enjoyed the prosperity it had had before the storm. On August 20, 1886 another hurricane hit the ill-fated city. This time there were few lives lost, but the city was totally destroyed and caused the abandonment of the place by the remaining inhabitants. For further details of the great storms at Indianola, see: John Henry Brown, *History of Texas*, (1893) Vol. II, pp. 533-37.

no drug store at Castroville, he opened an apothecary shop in his home to put up his own prescriptions.

On October 19, 1852, Dr. Heusinger became a citizen of the United States and in August, 1854, he was elected Assessor and Tax Collector of Medina County. Although he had already held two appointments as assistant surgeon in different companies of the Texas Rangers, he offered his services as a surgeon to the U. S. Army in July, 1858, during the administration of Governor Hardin E. Runnels. This was at the time when the Indians who had been gathered upon the reservations were accused of committing depredations upon the properties of the inhabitants of the frontier.

Dr. Heusinger was assigned to Camp Cooper, located on the western boundary line of the Upper Indian Reservation, occupied by the restless Comanches in the territory, now known as Throckmorton County.¹⁵

Sometime in 1859, Dr. Heusinger was taken sick with a serious fever, said to have been the result of a wound received in a skirmish with the Indians, in an expedition which he accompanied to remove the Indians from the reservations in Texas and locate them with other tribes north of the Red River. He endeavored to return to his home on the Medina; but as traveling at that time was a tedious undertaking for a sick person, he became worse and died on December 13, 1859, just as he reached Camp Colorado, which

¹⁵ According to Joseph C. McConnell. *The West Texas Frontier*, 1933, pp. 77-78, Camp Cooper ranked among the most interesting of the several frontier posts, having been the headquarters in 1856 of the Second Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Robert E. Lee. It was also the headquarters of Major George H. Thomas, who became a major-general during the Civil War. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Hardee and John B. Hood, who became generals in the Confederate Army, also saw service at this post.

was located north of the Colorado River in Coleman County, where he was buried with military honors as an officer. He was well liked by all the officers in the Army and was a very good husband and father.

Dr. Heusinger was a man of considerable learning; he was a fond reader of fine literature and possessed quite a library, which he had brought with him from Germany. One of the many books from his collection, the first volume of the *Gesammelte Werke des Grafen August von Platen*, published in Stuttgart in 1843, with his book plate, is a treasured memento in the author's possession.

Four children were born to the union of Dr. Julius and Marie (Quentin) Heusinger, of whom the son, it will be noted from the record following, was only two years old at the time of his father's death. For completeness of this record, information concerning the marriages of the three children who reached maturity and of their families is also given.

1. Carolina, born in San Antonio, July 30, 1850, married Julius F. C. Wurzbach on December 28, 1868. They had four children: Anna, who married (1) Emil Zoeller and (2) Albert F. Bippert; Henry F., who married Frances Schuchart; Bertha, who married F. A. Tuerpe, and Otto J., who married Annie Keiffer.

Julius F. C. Wurzbach died on October 5, 1902, and his wife Carolina Heusinger Wurzbach died two years later on August 5, 1904.

Mrs. A. F. Bippert is now in her 75th year and lives with her husband at Natalia, Texas. As the eldest grandchild of Dr. Julius and Marie Heusinger, she has many interesting and treasured heirlooms of her grand-parents. Her sister, Mrs. F. A. Tuerpe, after the death of her husband in 1944, moved to Oakland, California, to live with her only daughter Elsie and son-in-law Alfred J. Job.

Henry F. Wurzbach, the eldest son, was one of the out-

standing farmers of Medina County and in 1927 was rated as a "master farmer" by the *Progressive Farmer*, a farm publication. He was president of the San Geronimo-Medina Telephone Company and a member of the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission, and when he died on July 19, 1930, in his 59th year, he left a family of six children: Cedralia, who married A. N. Steinle, an attorney of Jourdanton, Texas; Cornelia, who married A. N. Mangold, a stockman of Medina County; Elvira, who married N. E. Mansfield of San Antonio; Alvin J., who married Hazel Muckenfuss—they are living in Kansas City, Mo., where he is district representative for Sargent & Co., of New Haven, Conn., and is also president of the Heart of America Hardware Club; Milton H., who married Wilhelmina Mosel—they are living in San Antonio—where he is employed at Kelly Field as Junior storekeeper, and Ellis O., who is married to Bernice Rihn—they are living in Shreveport, La., where he is superintendent of the Dairlyland Creamery Company.

Otto J. Wurzbach, the youngest of Carolina Heusinger Wurzbach's children, is also one of Medina County's progressive farmers. He is the father of three children and his oldest son Julius F. Wurzbach, who married Irma Hegelin, assists him with the management of the farm, which is located at Cliff, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Otto J. Wurzbach have two other sons, Clinton Wurzbach, who is a chemical engineer and holds a responsible position with the Celanese Corporation of America, Cumberland, Md.; and Clemens K. Wurzbach, who is a Colonel in the Air Corps and commanding officer of a pioneer Flying Fortress group in the European theater of the Global War and holds three silver stars awarded for gallantry in action and the Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters for meritorious achievement on bombing raids. His wife, the former Marylou Souders, is making her home with her parents in Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the duration.

2. Anna, born in Castroville, September 21, 1851, married Adolph C. Wurzbach, and after his death in 1876, she married his brother Louis Wurzbach,¹⁶ by whom she had four

¹⁶ The Wurzbachs herein mentioned are descendants of Justus Wurzbach of Mannheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, whose son, Franz J. Wurzbach (born November 30, 1805; died November 23, 1884), emigrated with his

children: Ferdinand, who married Nettie Schuchart, — they have a daughter who is married to Otto Ewert; Herman, who married Alice Spettel, — they have three children; Joseph, who married Ruby Tetzels; John, who is single, and a daughter who is married to Charles Reicherzer now in the Armed Forces of the United States; Alfred, who married Frieda Boehme, and Laura, who married Alfred Bippert, — they have three daughters and are living in California. All of the other members of the family are living in the Rio Medina-Cliff community.

Anna Heusinger Wurzbach died on June 28, 1884, in her 32nd year and her second husband Louis Wurzbach, who remarried after her death, lived to an old age, having died November 25, 1943.

3. Emma, born December 26, 1852, died in infancy.

4. Otto, born in Castroville, August 29, 1857, married Lina Fuos (born September 11, 1862) on March 5, 1884. They had one child, named Clara Louise, born December 18, 1884, who, on September 28, 1904, married A. C. Wurzbach, son of Rudolph T. Wurzbach and Mary Fritz. They have five children: Renata, who married Harry Bongers; Martha, who married Clarence Bippert; Theodore, who married Lometa Hoffman; Tusnelda, who married T/Sgt. Paul E. Stoeber Jr., stationed at Randolph Field, Texas; and Erna, who was a surgical nurse at the Santa Rosa Hospital in San Antonio, married First Lieut. Philip Day, M. C., of Steubenville, Ohio, on November 28, 1944, and is now living at Thomasville, Ga., where her husband is stationed.

Otto Heusinger died at the Santa Rosa Infirmary, June 30, 1885, following an operation and was buried at Castroville

wife and three sons to Texas in 1846. His children by his first wife, Renata Schneider, who died while they were living in Galveston, were: Julius F. C., Adolph C., and Rudolph T.; and by his second wife, Anna Degen, whom he married after moving to San Antonio in 1849, were: August, Louis and Charles.

After a residence of two years in San Antonio, where he conducted a general store, Mr. Wurzbach acquired a large tract of land on the upper Medina River, between Rio Medina and Castroville, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until shortly after the close of the Civil War. It may also be mentioned that when the Lutheran Church of Castroville was founded by the Rev. Christian Oefinger among the Castro colonists in 1852, he was one of the twelve charter members.

the following day. After his death, his widow later married Pastor Wilhelm Hummel of the Lutheran Church of Castroville. She died in her 77th year on May 13, 1940.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wurzbach have a beautiful home on their fully equipped and mechanized 650 acre farm near Rio Medina. In 1926, when the "master farmer" contest was first sponsored by the *Progressive Farmer* in Texas, Mr. Wurzbach was one of the fifteen farmers in the State to be thus honored. Their only son, Theodore, and their daughter, Martha, and their families reside on the farm.

Mrs. Wurzbach, who is a gifted musician, playing both piano and organ, has been the organist in the Zion's Lutheran Church of Castroville for the past forty years.

After the death of Dr. Julius Heusinger, his widow married again. Although her second husband, John G. Tuerpe, died at an early age on April 1, 1898, she herself lived for almost four score years, being called by death on January 22, 1905.

There is not much information the author can give on the life of Gustav Heusinger, other than that he took out his citizenship papers on November 1, 1849, and that on June 30, 1851 he married Wilhelmine Lensen, by birth Tips, who had recently come from Cologne, but his marital life was of short duration, as he died without issue on August 31st in the same year, was buried in New Braunfels and that his widow remarried in the following year.

Adolph Heusinger upon learning of the death of his brother Gustav, immediately left New Orleans, where he had been living since his arrival in America, for Texas, to visit the bereaved widow at her home in New Braunfels. That Gustav Heusinger's untimely death was a great shock to the family in Germany is evidenced by a letter dated November 10, 1851, which young Adolph received from his parents and Sister Emma in Hahnstaetten.

In the letter the father wrote:

"Oh, we did not expect such terrible news, after you had, at last arrived safely in Texas! * * * I can imagine your being stunned as you had a special affection for this good brother. * * * But what can be done? Do not, dear son, lose courage, for you too will come better times, to recompense you for what you have suffered; if you trust in God and keep your integrity."

His mother likewise expressed her feelings and said:

"What a sad hour that was when your long-looked for letter arrived! We can only bow humbly under God's mighty hand; for he knows that even this sorrow will be for the best. Let us love each other more and more and cling less to material things. * * * Give poor Wilhelmine my love. Have you been to see Julius and Marie? Give them my greetings and give little Anna, our American grandchild, a good kiss from Germany."

His sister Emma, in closing the letter, then mentioned that the sudden death of the good brother shocked her just when she worried least about him, knowing that he was happy and well cared for. Then she said:

"We cannot understand God's ways, but a time will come when we realize that all our sorrows that God sends us, are for the best."

Young Adolph then went to Castroville to live with his brother Julius on his farm, but farming evidently did not appeal to him, as he came to San Antonio in April 1852, where he pursued the occupation of "Tischler" (cabinet maker), a trade he had learned during his eighteen months stay in New Orleans.

Another member of the Heusinger family in Germany to come to Texas was Werner Heusinger, a cousin of Otto and son of Werner Eduard Burchard

Heusinger von Waldegg, oldest brother of the family and son of Pastor August Conrad Heusinger von Waldegg.

Werner Heusinger was born in Rettert, Province of Hesse-Nassau, on September 12, 1852. He was a "Kunst-Gaertner" (horticulturist), well versed in his profession and also a deep student in the newly discovered science of bacteriology.

He came to Texas in 1882 and lived in Castroville and also in San Antonio for a short time. In 1898, he left for the North, and died in Mars, Butler County, Pa., about 1910.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ADOLPH HEUSINGER

The direct line of the Heusinger family under discussion finally depends upon Adolph Heusinger, the youngest of the three brothers who came to Texas and whose life is to a large degree identified with the growth of San Antonio.

Shortly after having decided to make San Antonio his home, young Adolph wrote a letter on August 22, 1852, to his parents, sisters and brothers in Hahnstaetten, the original of which, together with some old letters written to him by his parents, is in the author's possession, telling them that he had been here since April working as a cabinet maker, that he hoped to learn the building trade and start out for himself within a year or two.

He wrote about San Antonio's activities and its being a great commercial center—as a few excerpts from his letter will show.

"San Antonio," he said, "is rather unique and original, not like any city in Europe. The two plazas are surrounded by substantial buildings of Mexican architecture, and next to fine two-story rock houses and stores in the Main Street,¹⁷ one also finds Mexican huts (jacales). The immediate vicinity, as well as the whole bed of the San Antonio River is well cultivated, since the old Spaniards early prepared the whole

¹⁷ The name of Main Street was changed to Commerce Street in the late 60's, but it was often still called Main Street until late in the 70's. East of the River it was known as Alameda Street and west of Main Plaza as Presidio Street. The two plazas referred to were known as Main Plaza, the commercial and hotel center of the city, on the north side of which the pretentious "Plaza House" stood, the starting place for the stage-coaches in those days; and Military Plaza, on the northwest corner of which the Court House and jail, constructed in 1850, were located.

territory for irrigation and established the water-system,¹⁸ which is still in existence. A large school house¹⁹ is going to be built soon and this year, particularly, a great deal of building is going on."

He went on further to say:

"The city has from five to six thousand inhabitants and it is already the greatest commercial center in Texas. Especially active is the trade from here to Mexico. A few weeks ago a train of about eighty wagons, owned by a German and drawn by oxen, loaded with goods left for Chihuahua, Mexico. The Military Quartermaster Depot and Government Arsenal are located here, and every day, ten to twelve Government wagons arrive from Indianola, Rio Grande, El Paso, Fredericksburg, Concho, and San Saba.²⁰ They are recruiting several companies of Rangers to hold the Indians and Mexicans on the border in check. At first I had the idea of joining them, but brother Julius advised me not to do so, and I realized myself that it was not the best. * * * * * A Ranger gets \$25.00 a month with provisions for himself and his horse. I am making more money at my trade, as I earn \$2.00 a day, pay \$3.00 for my board per week and \$6.00 for a room per month."

Speaking of his daily life, he goes on to say:

"It is rather monotonous since there are not, as with you, any places of amusement. A Swiss started a garden-restaurant

¹⁸ This water-system consisted of several acequias or ditches as they were called, the oldest of which was the "Pajalache" or Concepcion ditch, which furnished water for all the Missions. Then there were the San Pedro ditch, which furnished the water for the presidio and Villa de San Fernando, and the Alamo Madre ditch, which supplied water to the Alamo. Another very important ditch was the "Upper Labor," which furnished water for the fields and gardens north of the city.

¹⁹ Reference is here made to old St. Mary's College, founded in May, 1852, as St. Mary's Institute, which, according to Joseph W. Schmitz, S.M., Ph.D., *The Beginnings of the Society of Mary in Texas*, (1943), was a two-story structure, about 60x25 ft., with two rooms above for living quarters for the faculty and boarders. Construction of the building was completed in time for the opening of the school on March 1, 1853.

²⁰ The Alamo and adjacent buildings served the U. S. Government as Quartermaster's Depot from 1849 to 1878, except during the Civil War, when they served the Confederacy for the same purpose. The Arsenal which was established during the Mexican War, was then located on Soledad Street, near the Veramendi House. Later, in 1859, it was moved to South Flores Street.

at San Pedro Springs a year ago, but as it is a mile and a half from where I live, I cannot go there during the summer very often. Some time ago, a German also opened a beergarden and dance-hall in the City, but as it is open to everyone, the place is not patronized by the best of our people. However, on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday nights, we have very good concerts on the Plaza, given by the Military band of the Cavalry stationed at the Government Post.²¹ On Sundays I usually go either to the American or Mexican Church,²² in which German services are held in the afternoon."

In closing his letter, he said:

"I will become an American citizen as soon as I am 21 years old; since I came to this country as a minor, and therefore need not wait five years as others do who come after they are of age. * * * * * When I consider the conditions in Germany and compare them with our happy Republic. I don't believe I could ever live in Germany again."

There is immense human interest in the story of Adolph Heusinger. Born in Nastaetten, October 8, 1831, he was christened Carl Gottlieb Adolph Theodor, following the custom of perpetuating family names and characters. His father, August Conrad Heusinger von Waldegg, was a man of scholarship and consecrated zeal and long served as pastor of the Lutheran Church at Nastaetten.

²¹ The Government Barracks were located in 1850 about Military Plaza, in the center of which stood a tall flagstaff. Shortly thereafter they were moved to the corner of Houston and St. Mary's Streets in buildings extending around a sort of quadrangle, where they remained until the Civil War. However, the two-story stone building, designed for offices of the commanding officer and quartermaster's department were not occupied until 1856. In 1865 the Military Headquarters were re-established in the old French Building, which stood on the S. E. Corner of Main Plaza. In the late '60's the old quarters on Houston Street were re-modeled for hotel purposes, and it was in this building that Captain William Tobin opened the doors of the "Vance House" in 1870.

²² Reference is here made to the First Presbyterian Church, founded in 1846 and standing on the North side of what was then called Main Street, at a site now occupied by the Western Union Building; and to the old San Fernando Parish Church, which was destroyed by a fire and was replaced by the present San Fernando Cathedral in 1868.

He received a thorough education at the Real Schule at Mainz on the Rhine and in the Real Gymnasium at Wiesbaden. If one associates the term "thorough education" with the German schools of the last century, it means all that the term implies. The German Gymnasia corresponded closely to our American colleges, in so far as the time required to complete their program. They were far different, however, in the matter of thoroughness. They did not cover so wide a field of study, but there is nothing in the history of education that compared with them for thoroughness and discipline.

After taking up his permanent residence in San Antonio and working steadily at his trade for some two or three years, he engaged in the contracting and building business, and strange as it may seem, a well preserved home of his building is still standing today at 217 Blum Street.

On March 18, 1857, Adolph Heusinger married Anna Louise Haenel, the daughter of Eduard Haenel, a piano manufacturer, and Juliana Laengerich Haenel, of Halberstadt, Prussia, who had recently returned from Europe on her second voyage to America. Born February 4, 1835, she left her native country at the age of eighteen with some friends on a sailing vessel called the *Reform* for Texas, where her two older brothers, Gustav and Julius,²³ had emigrated two years before.

When near the West Indies, the *Reform* was shipwrecked, and she with the other passengers were rescued by a passing freighter coming from South America and carrying a cargo of molasses to Havana. All

²³ For a short account of the Haenel Family in Texas, see Appendix I

her valuables, including a piano of her father's own make were lost. During a short stay in Cuba she met a handsome young Spaniard who fell in love with her and desired to marry her. She thought it best, however, to continue her voyage, and just as the ship was about ready to sail from Havana, he bid her farewell and presented her with a fine Spanish shawl and mantilla.²⁴ After arriving in Galveston, she took an overland stage to San Antonio to visit her brothers. Later she visited friends in Niagara and Philadelphia and then returned to Prussia.

In the fall of 1856 she again sailed for Texas, arriving in Galveston during a yellow fever epidemic; and although some of her traveling companions were stricken with the disease, she escaped. From Galveston she sailed to Indianola, and from there she came by stage to San Antonio. She then went to visit some friends and relatives at Castroville. During her stay in that city, she and Mr. Heusinger were married by Rev. Christian Oefinger, pastor of the Lutheran Church. After the wedding the happy couple returned to San Antonio and made it their home.

In 1858 the young couple moved to Austin, where they lived until the close of the Civil War, Mr. Heusinger having been ineligible for military service on account of defective eyesight. Returning to San Antonio again in 1864, Mr. Heusinger engaged in the mercantile business, first associating himself with Vance Brothers, who had a large general store on Alamo Plaza. In March, 1868, he opened a dry goods store of his own on Commerce Street near Main Plaza.

²⁴ The mantilla is still in the possession of the author's sister, Mrs. S. W. McCall, but the shawl disappeared from her home in Arizona a number of years ago.

An interesting announcement,²⁵ concerning Mr. Heusinger's business may well be included here to show the art of advertising and the class of goods he dealt in seventy-six years ago.

A. HEUSINGER

8 Commerce Street 8

Has just received a splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

Delaines, Merinos, Alpacas, Poplins.

Stripes and Plaids, Flannels, Domestics,

Prints, White Goods, Shawls, Nubias, &c., &c.

Philadelphia Custom-made Shoes, &c.

which we offer at

The Lowest Prices.

Mr. Heusinger prospered in the dry goods business, but it was not long before he met with disaster, his establishment and its contents being destroyed by fire in January, 1869. He carried no insurance and thus was compelled to begin anew by putting forth strenuous efforts to recoup his fortune and make provisions for his wife and children. Shortly after the fire, he accepted a position as bookkeeper with Honoré Grenet, who conducted a large wholesale business on the site of the present Crockett Hotel.

In April, 1873, he formed a partnership with Louis Scheihagen and purchased the hardware store of A. Sartor on Commerce Street, founded in 1868. The firm dissolved partnership three years later, the new firm of Scheihagen & Wulff taking its place,²⁶ while Mr. Heusinger opened a hardware store of his own on the south side of Military Plaza, in January, 1877.

²⁵ Published in the *San Antonio Express*, December 3, 1868.

²⁶ For an interesting and extended account of pioneer business houses on Commerce Street, see: Vinton Lee James, *Frontier and Pioneer Recollections of Early Days in San Antonio and West Texas*, (1938), pp. 133-143



MILITARY PLAZA IN 1850

Showing flagstaff of the Government Barracks to the left and old San Fernando Parish Church in the distant center. Copied from an engraving of a drawing by Arthur Schott.



MILITARY PLAZA IN 1880

Facing South and showing A. Heusinger's Hardware Store to the right. The business activity of San Antonio in its early days is well depicted here.

The store had every opportunity for a prosperous future and its establishment marked the beginning of the Heusinger Hardware Company of today.

The middle '70's were anxious but constructive years in Texas. Only those who lived through them can understand and appreciate how much the State suffered from carpet-bag government. It was only at the beginning of 1874 that the people again got control through the election of Governor Richard Coke. The present Constitution of the State was written in 1875 and adopted in 1876. Economic conditions were undergoing rapid changes. The fenced pasture was replacing the open range. Farms were increasing at a rapid rate and new towns were springing up everywhere. The era of railroad building had arrived, and the first train of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway reached the city February 10, 1877.²⁷

San Antonio was at that time a city of 19,000 persons. Main and Military Plazas as in the earlier years, were the center of business activity. James H. French was mayor, George H. Noonan, judge of the District Court and Thomas Dwyer, county judge. The post office was located at the corner of Soledad and Veramendi Streets.

Mr. Heusinger was one of San Antonio's representative business men and a loyal and influential citizen. In 1865 he became a member of the old Casino Association, and in 1904 he had the distinction of being made an honorary member of the Association,

²⁷ Although only a child three years old, the author remembers something of this momentous occasion when his father took him and other members of the family to see the train arrive at the depot on Austin Street. He recalls the bell on the locomotive ringing as the train came in slowly and still retains somewhat of a picture of the large crowd that was present for the train's arrival.

to the upbuilding of which he had contributed greatly. Again, in 1911, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday anniversary, he was presented by his friends in the Casino, with whom he usually played skat, with an armchair whereon a silver plaque was attached,²⁸ incorporating a familiar expression of his whenever he lost a game, reading:

Wenn ich gewusst haette, dass
ein Bube im Skat liegt, haette ich
Grand gespielt. Unsern
Skatbruder
A. Heusinger, Sr.,
zu seinem 80ten Geburtstage
October 8, 1911
Von seinen Skatbruedern.

As early as 1854, Mr. Heusinger had joined the San Antonio Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., of which he was made Noble Grand in 1856. He took a vital and helpful interest in the industrial and commercial development and upbuilding of the city. He was one of the original stockholders in the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway when it was organized in 1885; he also helped to organize the State Bank and Trust Company and served as one of the members of the initial Board of Directors, when it received its Charter in 1907.

Much of Mr. Heusinger's success in life was due to the untiring efforts of his faithful wife and companion, who was economical in conducting the household, lightened his personal cares and rendered his home the abode of domestic happiness. She was a very dis-

²⁸ This chair, the golden ceremonial ring worn by his father at the Silver Wedding Anniversary in 1882 and his solid gold watch chain are among the treasured family heirlooms of the author.

tinguished looking woman, with blue, sparkling eyes and royal and majestic carriage, and enjoyed reading the best of literature and was very much interested in the various arts.

In 1882 Mr. and Mrs. Heusinger celebrated their Silver Wedding Anniversary at their old home, 299 South Alamo Street; and in 1907 they celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary at their new home, 317 King William Street.

Mr. Heusinger was called by death after a short illness on December 8, 1913; and Mrs. Heusinger died four years later on March 30, 1917. Both had lived to be 82 years old.

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THE FAMILY OF A. HEUSINGER, SR.

In the foregoing chapter the author reviewed the life and times of Adolph Heusinger, who married Anna Louise Haenel on March 18, 1857. This chapter will be devoted to an account of the ten children who were born to their union. As each of the children arrived, Mr. Heusinger in his own handwriting inscribed the name and day of birth in the "Familien-Register" of the family Bible, now in the possession of the author. For ready reference and for completeness of the family groups, the name of each son and daughter will be followed by a brief, summarized account of his or her life, marriage and children. More detailed items of interest concerning the members of the family are recounted in the later pages of the chapter.

1. Emma Louise, born in San Antonio, December 31, 1857; married Rudolph Seebe, August 19, 1907, the husband of her sister Hedwig, who had died from malarial fever in 1903. She bore no children from him and was called by death on March 6, 1925.

2. Theodore, born in Austin, September 24, 1859; died October 26th of the following year.

3. Ottilie Auguste, born in Austin, June 25, 1861; died in San Antonio November 29, 1897.

4. Hedwig Mathilde, born in Austin, April 17, 1863, married Rudolf Seebe of Leipzig, Germany, June 14, 1884; and died on October 24, 1903. Five children were born to them.

a. Thekla, b. September 4, 1885; married Eugene O. Staffel, October 16, 1907. Their children are:

i. Eugene Otto, Jr., b. August 30, 1909.

ii. Rudolf, b. June 15, 1911.

iii. Clara Mae, b. February 6, 1913.

- b. Anna, b. September 1, 1887; married (1st) Harry L. Fowler, Jr., by whom she had one son, Lorne, b. in March, 1911; (2nd) Lieut. George Guild, who later became a major and fought in the World War, by whom she had a daughter, Arla.
- c. Elsie, b. December 3, 1888; married Lester D. Gilmore, October 31, 1912. They have three children:
 - i. Edna, b. Aug. 30, 1913; married Lieut. J. S. Lawrie of St. Petersburg, Florida. He is now Lieut-Col. of the 503rd. Paratroop Battalion of the 6th Army serving in the South Pacific theatre during the present war. They have two daughters, Lynn, b. May 3, 1938 and Jo Anna Hedwig, b. April 20, 1941.
 - ii. Lester D. Jr., b. February 13, 1926, who enlisted in the Army May 19, 1944, and having trained at Camp Fannin for overseas duty, was reported among the killed, after his troopship, carrying over 2,000 soldiers was sunk, in European waters as a result of enemy action on December 25th of the same year, with a loss of 248 dead and 517 missing.
 - iii. John, b. November 9, 1928.
- d. Roger Adolf, b. March 21, 1896; married Muriel De Wolf of New York City, June 14, 1924. They have a daughter, Jeanne, b. June 12, 1934.
- e. Hetta, b. July 27, 1898; married William Dietert of Kerrville, August 1, 1927. They have two sons:
 - i. William Jr., b. August 21, 1928.
 - ii. Robert, b. June 28, 1930.

5. Anna Bertha, born in San Antonio, April 21, 1865; married Leopold Guerguin on May 1, 1889. Two children were born to them:

- a. Edna, b. May 21, 1890; married Dr. Orvan A. Hill of Neosho, Mo., March 29, 1911. She died on December 17, 1918, leaving two children:

- i. Dorothy, b. June 15, 1913; married Lieut. Donald W. Eisenhart of Culbertson, Nebraska, March 24, 1935, now a Colonel in the Air Corps and Commanding Officer of Ardmore Field, Okla. They have two sons, Donald II, b. Apr. 27, 1937, and Robert Lee, b. Dec. 5, 1938.
- ii. Hester, b. January 31, 1917; married Lieut. William H. Turner of Portland, Oregon, March 7, 1937, now a Lieut-Col. in the Air Corps. They have one son, William, b. Feb. 21, 1942.
- b. Carlos, b. January 24, 1896, married (1st) Margaret Wheeler June 25, 1921; (2nd) Zella Rebecca Prather, October 29, 1932. He is the father of three children:
 - i. Carlos, Jr., b. February 17, 1923.
 - ii. Marion Lee, b. November 9, 1933.
 - iii. Carole Anne, b. December 13, 1939.
- 6. Helene, born in San Antonio, June 27, 1867; died in infancy.
- 7. Julia Adolphine, born in San Antonio, September 15, 1868; married Judge S. W. McCall of Austin on September 24, 1902.
- 8. Adolf Edward, born in San Antonio, May 20, 1871; married Augusta Basse of Fredericksburg on January 19, 1898. He died June 7, 1912, leaving one son:
 - a. William Adolf, b. October 20, 1898; married (1) Mrs. Anna Rose Scott on August 22, 1922, and (2) Mrs. John Pinckney Scott III, of Shreveport, La., September 15, 1944.
- 9. Edward Werner, born in San Antonio June 9, 1874; married Teodolinda Bruni on June 15, 1895. Three children were born to them:
 - a. Edward Ferdinand Giordano, b. March 28, 1896; married Rose Marie Valine June 17, 1929. They have three children:
 - i. Edward F. Jr., b. September 7, 1930.
 - ii. Anna Louise, b. February 4, 1934.
 - iii. Felix Michael Doran, b. October 18, 1939.

b. Lucile Marie, b. February 3, 1898; married Felix Doran Jr. of Dallas, April 11, 1921. They are living in Detroit, Michigan, and they have two children:

i. Felix III, born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, February 4, 1924.

ii. Edward Frederick, born in Dallas, October 3, 1933.

c. Frederick Waldegg, b. February 9, 1914; married Iva Lee Tullos January 1, 1938.

10. Mathilde Fredericke, born in San Antonio, February 22, 1877. She is an invalid living with her sister, Mrs. Annie Guerguin.

From the statistical table above it will be seen that six of the daughters of the family of A. Heusinger Sr. lived to maturity, and three are still living. Emma, Hedwig and Annie, as Anna preferred to be called, after finishing their schooling at the old German-English School in San Antonio, all attended the Sam Houston Normal Institute at Huntsville to prepare for careers as teachers. Ottilie also attended the German-English School and after her graduation from same, took over her mother's household duties and was a wonderful leader in domestic affairs. Julia being fond of music, took a course in piano forte at Mrs. L. N. Edmond's private school, and at the age of 18 she entered the Conservatory of Music in Leipzig, where she remained four years, graduating with high honors under the tutorship of noted professors.

Emma Heusinger was one of San Antonio's pioneer school teachers and was an instructor of mathematics in the Main Avenue High School for many years. When her sister Hedwig Seebe, was called by death in 1903 she gave up her school work and devoted herself to the rearing of her sister's children. Four years later she married Mr. Seebe. She made three

voyages to Europe during her lifetime and came in contact with practically all the living relatives on both her father's and mother's side.

Ottillie Heusinger had a most amiable and charitable character, and when she died, Lula Ford Maddox, daughter of Colonel John S. Ford, wrote a beautiful tribute²⁹ in which she said in part:

"The real worth of some good women is not felt until the cold sod is over them. * * * There was not a selfish motive in her nature. * * * Her simplicity in life was touching, and should be an example to all worldly aspiration. * * * As a daughter, sister and friend, she was as near perfect as a human could be. There is so much to be learned from such a woman. * * * It is a great pity that such a character was so retiring. * * * She was slow to enter into friendship and as slow to forsake a tie in her judgment she had made. No petty faults in her friends could cancel her regard. * * * In life she was the most amiable object to her loved ones. and in death most deplorable. When this noble soul took flight what a memory she left, one that will be paid the deepest respect, not only by her home ones, but by all who knew her.

Life's work well done,
Life's victory won,
Then comes rest." L. F. M.

Hedwig Heusinger was also one of San Antonio's pioneer school teachers. She graduated from the Sam Houston Normal Institute in 1881, receiving the Peabody Medal for highest scholarship, and began teaching in the following year at the old Fourth Ward Public School, at the time when Prof. W. C. Rote was School Superintendent.

Rudolf Seebe, the husband and father of her children was born in Leipzig, Kingdom of Saxony, June 29, 1857. He was a leading member of the Beethoven Maennerchor for many years; and being a fond lover

²⁹ Published in the *San Antonio Express*, December 7, 1897.



A. HEUSINGER, SR.
At the age of 75



ANNA LOUISE HEUSINGER
At the age of 72



ADOLF HEUSINGER, JR.
At the age of 40



EDWARD W. HEUSINGER
At the age of 56

of music, he was instrumental in having their daughters, Thekla, who played the piano and Anna, who played the cello, form a Musical Trio with Minne Mueller, who played the violin. At the time of his marriage in June, 1884, he was associated with A. Moye in the insurance business, but later was connected with the Heusinger Hardware Co. He died on June 14, 1919.

Of the daughters of Rudolph and Hedwig Seebe, Thekla, who married Eugene O. Staffel, is one of the outstanding pianists and music teachers of San Antonio. Their home is at 235 Army Boulevard. Anna Guild and her children are living at 3418 Guildford Terrace, Baltimore, Md. Elsie married Lester D. Gilmore; their home is at 119 E. Hollywood, in San Antonio. Hetta married William Dietert; they are residents of Kerrville, Texas. Roger A. Seebe, the only son, is associated with the Wright Aeronautical Corporation and lives with his wife and daughter at 174 Pinehurst Avenue, New York City.

Annie Heusinger, who married Leopold Guerguin, May 1, 1889, in her youthful days, was a most beautiful woman and a society belle. She was fond of horseback riding and in her teens often visited relatives at Castroville, where she and Anna Wurzbach, granddaughter of Dr. Julius Heusinger, who is now Mrs. A. F. Bippert of Natalia, Texas, rode horses, attired in full equestrienne costume. In her latter years, one of the most remarkable traits of her character, is the love and devotion with which she cares for her invalid sister Mathilde Heusinger. Mrs. Guerguin is a member of the San Antonio Chapter No. 3, Order of Eastern Star, and a life member of the Woman's Club of San Antonio. Her home is at 108 City Street.

Leopold Guerguin was born in Monterrey, Mexico, November 13, 1855, the son of Carlos and Manuela Guerguin; he came to San Antonio with his parents in 1865. He was a member of the Casino Association and the San Antonio Turn Verein, in which organization he was made an honorary member in 1906. He was also one of the organizers of El Club Social Mexicano and served as president during the early '90's. In business he was associated with his father in the loan and investment business under the firm name of C. Guerguin & Son. He died on September 21, 1911.

Carlos Guerguin, the only son of Leopold and Annie Guerguin lives with his family in Corpus Christi, Texas, where he is an auditor for one of the leading oil refineries of the State.

Julia Heusinger was a talented musician and an outstanding pianist. After her graduation in 1890 from the Conservatory of Music in Leipzig, she returned to San Antonio and did a great deal of concert work, both here and in other cities of Southwest Texas. She became eventually one of the leading teachers of piano-forte in San Antonio.

In 1900 she returned to Europe and took a two-years course under the famous composer pianist and master teacher Theodore Leschetizky of Vienna, whose representative in America she planned to be. On her trip homeward she met Judge Shelby W. McCall on the Mallory Steamer leaving New York for Galveston; they married in San Antonio, September 24, 1902.

Judge S. W. McCall was born in Austin, Texas, April 24, 1861, the son of Dr. J. R and Mrs. McCall. He had a brother, the late Hon. John D. McCall, who was Comptroller of Public Accounts from 1886 to

1892 and mayor of Austin in 1899. Young S. W. McCall was one of the pioneer trail drivers of Texas, and when only 16 years of age he accompanied Hiram Millet with a herd of three thousand cattle over the Chisholm Trail to Kansas. He followed the trail until 1884. Then he returned to Texas and in 1892 was elected County Judge of San Patricio County. He later organized the Sinton Town Site Co., and then went to Cripple Creek, Colorado.

At the time of his marriage in 1902, he had some mining interests in Oaxaca, Mexico, to which place he took his newly wedded wife. Three years later he acquired a large tract of land in Arizona and started the raising of cattle for the market. He has now retired from business and since 1916 is living with his wife at their home in Douglas, Arizona, where music holds supreme.

Mrs. McCall celebrated her 50th anniversary of her musical career in 1937. She is one of the charter members of the Arizona State Music Teachers Association and Music Club of Tucson and president of the Douglas Music Club. During the many years of her career as a teacher of piano, she has trained many students who have distinguished themselves in advanced fields of the art, among them her niece, Mrs. Thekla Seebe Staffel.

In 1938 Mrs. McCall made an extended tour through Europe, where she visited many relatives on her father's side. She also visited Holland and the musical shrines in Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland; and attended operas in Bayreuth, Munich, Leipzig, Milan and Paris. Moreover she visited Oxford University, as well as Holy Trinity Church and the home of Shakespeare at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Of the sons in the family, Adolf Heusinger, Jr. received his education in the old German-English School. He started to work in his father's hardware store at an early age, and when twenty years old, he became the first traveling salesman of the firm. On one of his many trips he met Augusta Basse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Basse of Fredericksburg, to whom he was married in January, 1898.

He had a fascination for Shakespearean plays and was deeply interested in the stage. He was a leading member of the Casino Association, held the rank of 32° Scottish Rite Mason, was a member of Alamo Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M.; Burleson Chapter No. 21 Royal Arch Masons; San Antonio Commandry No. 7, Knights Templar and Ben Hur Temple Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Alamo Lodge No. 169, Hermann Sons; San Antonio Lodge No. 216 B. P. O. E.; Post D, Travelers' Protective Association of America and of San Antonio Council No. 61, United Commercial Travelers.

He was a devoted husband and loved to entertain his and his wife's friends at their beautiful home, 2019 Main Avenue, where he died of pneumonia after a short illness on June 7, 1912, at the comparatively young age of 41 years.

William A. Heusinger, his son, who married (1) Anna Rose Scott in August 1922, and (2) Mrs. Pinckney Scott III, in September 1944, received his education at the Main Avenue High School in San Antonio, from which he graduated in 1916. He then attended Rice Institute for a period of 18 months, enlisting from there in the Naval Air Corps, in which he served until he received his discharge in 1919.

The first of these is the fact that the
population of the country has increased
considerably since the year 1800. This
increase has been the result of a number
of causes, the most important of which
are the following:—

1. The increase in the number of
inhabitants of the country has been
the result of a number of causes, the
most important of which are the
following:—

2. The increase in the number of
inhabitants of the country has been
the result of a number of causes, the
most important of which are the
following:—

3. The increase in the number of
inhabitants of the country has been
the result of a number of causes, the
most important of which are the
following:—

Like his father, William is an active member of a number of organizations. He is a member of the San Antonio Country Club; Rotary Club of San Antonio; Anchor Lodge, No. 424, A. F. & A. M.; San Antonio Consistory No. 4 and Alzafar Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is sole owner of a wholesale beverage house in San Antonio and half owner of the B & H Ranch in Guadalupe County. His home is on the Vance-Jackson Road in San Antonio.

There remains only one more life history of the children of Adolph Heusinger, Sr., that of the author himself, Edward W. Heusinger. The story of his life and that of his family will be taken up in the following chapter.

1940098

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER AND HIS FAMILY.

As the only remaining son and successor in the business established by A. Heusinger, Sr., and as the author of this account to preserve the memories of their ancestors for his relatives and descendants, the life story of Edward W. Heusinger, his wife and his children forms a separate chapter in the history of *The Heusinger Family in Texas*. In speaking of himself, any author is somewhat at a disadvantage. For this reason, the best procedure, perhaps, is to use some biographical references of himself that have appeared in the *Texian Who's Who*,³⁰ and combine them with a few excerpts taken from a short historical sketch of his life from *A History of Texas and Texans*,³¹ and complete the story with such personal comments as seem pertinent and which might not otherwise be preserved.

Edward Werner Heusinger, business executive. *Born* in San Antonio, June 9, 1874, son of Adolph T. C. G. and Anna Louise (Haenel) Heusinger; studied in San Antonio German-English School, 1882-86; San Antonio High School, 1887-90; Alamo City Business College 1890-91. Married Teodolinda Bruni, June 15, 1895; children: Edward F. G., born March 28, 1896, who married Rose Marie Valine, June 17, 1929; Lucile Marie, born February 3, 1898, who married Felix Doran Jr., of Dallas, April 11, 1921, and Frederick Waldegg, born February 9, 1914, who married Iva Lee Tullos, January 1, 1938.

³⁰ Vol. I, p. 208, Dallas, 1937.

Also see: *The Texans Register*, Austin, 1937.

³¹ Published by the American Historical Society, Vol. III, pp. 1153-54, Chicago and New York, 1916.

Secretary: Heusinger Hardware Co., 1899-01 and president since 1918; also president of Palace Livery Stable, 1905-12; secretary International Stock Remedy Co., 1904-10, and secretary A. E. Staacke Automobile Co., 1914-17. Was also associated with Staacke Bros., wholesale and retail vehicle dealers, 1902-05, and with the South Texas Drug Co., in 1913-14.

President: Bi-Centennial Celebration of San Antonio March 4 to 9, 1931; general chairman of the City of San Antonio's participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration 1932; Honorary president, German Day Celebration of San Antonio, September 11, 1932; and general chairman of the Centennial Celebration of the Siege of Bexar, December 5 to 9, 1935.

Secretary: Scientific Society of San Antonio, 1904-08; vice-president and chairman of executive committee 1909-11; treasurer 1912; secretary 1913-16 and director since 1917.

Fellow: Royal Geographical Society of London, since 1905; American Geographical Society, 1917-38; Member: American Anthropological Association, 1905-30; American Historical Association, 1908-30; American Statistical Association, 1903-15; American Folk-Lore Society, 1908-20; American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1924-30; Hawaiian Historical Society of Honolulu, 1906-30; Institute of Jamaica, West Indies, 1905-18; Sociological Society of London, 1907-20; National Geographic Society, since 1903; American Numismatic Association, since 1908; Texas State Historical Society, since 1906; Texas Folk-Lore Society, since 1916; State Association of Texas Pioneers, since 1920; corresponding member: Texas Knights of Columbus Historical Commission, 1931, and associate member Fort Sam Houston Officers' Club, since 1935.

Secretary: Texas Philatelic Association 1896-1900 and 1903-04; treasurer 1901-02; president 1905-23 and member since; Original member: Southern Philatelic Association 1894; president 1896-97; name changed to Society of Philatelic Americans in 1919; vice-president 1923-31 and honorary member since 1933.³² Original member: Postal Card Society of America,

³² For an account of his philatelic activities, see "The Story of Edward W. Heusinger — 44 Years in the S. P. A." by Henry A. Meyer. *S. P. A. Journal*, January 1940 Number, St. Joseph, Mo.

1891 and president 1941-44; member: Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein, Dresden, 1905-33 and recipient of the Society's award in 1923 of a diploma of honor.

Other affiliations: Member S.A. Lodge No. 11, I.O.O.F., 1911-33; Lions Club of San Antonio, 1923-33; Charter member: Business Men's Club of San Antonio and member Board of Directors 1900-01.

Author: *Early Explorations and Mission Establishments in Texas*, pp. xvi-222, fully illustrated with maps and plans; Naylor Company, San Antonio, 1936.

Donor: Of a collection of English, French and German classics of the Eighteenth Century to St. Mary's University of San Antonio in 1932. This gift, together with other contributions of numerous works in science, medicine, art, history, literature and general reference and files of publications of learned societies, made in the following years, prompted the University in 1940 to provide a separate room, adjoining the main Library, to house this collection, naming it the "Edward W. Heusinger Library."

Residence: 212 Terrell Road. San Antonio, Texas.

Of these recorded facts and achievements of the author's public life, there are several on which he dwells with particular pride and satisfaction. Of these, the first is the Bi-Centennial Celebration of San Antonio. He was president of the Celebration, and as Mrs. Julia Heusinger McCall has said in the Foreword, it was the "outstanding civic achievement of his life."

This celebration, commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of the Municipal Government of San Antonio and of the Establishment of Missions, took place from March 4th to 9th, 1931. It was indeed "the most colorful celebration ever held in the city:" Cardinal Patrick Hayes of New York, six Archbishops, ten Bishops and other prelates of the Catholic Church; His Excellency Ross S. Sterling,

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The discovery of gold also led to the development of the mining industry, which became one of the main sources of wealth in the state.

The second of these was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The discovery of gold also led to the development of the mining industry, which became one of the main sources of wealth in the state.

The third of these was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The discovery of gold also led to the development of the mining industry, which became one of the main sources of wealth in the state.

The fourth of these was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The discovery of gold also led to the development of the mining industry, which became one of the main sources of wealth in the state.

The fifth of these was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The discovery of gold also led to the development of the mining industry, which became one of the main sources of wealth in the state.

Governor of Texas; Consular representatives from Spain, Mexico, France, Germany and Italy; the Military, City and County officials, the Knights of Columbus and other religious, civic and patriotic organizations participated.

As recognition for his services, the members of the Committee, through Herman H. Ochs, chairman, presented the author at the close of the six-day celebration with a beautiful eight-day Herschede Hall Clock, on which a silver plate was attached, with the following inscription:

Presented to Edward W. Heusinger
By the Committee of One Hundred
of the Bi-Centennial of San Antonio
in appreciation of faithful service
in a civic duty voluntarily assumed
and generously performed.

March 9, 1931

Cardinal Hayes' visit to San Antonio and his participation in the Bi-Centennial Celebration, is described at length in an account by Percy King,³³ in which he said in part:

"Among other gifts and remembrances given to the Cardinal was a gold Bi-Centennial Medal, presented by Edward W. Heusinger, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, England, a native San Antonian and leader for years in scientific circles who was the originator of and leading spirit in the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the city and her Missions. Through the tireless efforts of this distinguished gentleman and Miss W. Frances Scarborough, author, ably assisted by the Bi-Centennial Committee, an organization of public spirited citizens of San Antonio, the carefully planned and admirably executed program was initiated. For two years, preparations had been carried on by Mr. Heusinger and Miss

³³ United States Catholic Historical Society, *Historical Records and Studies*, Vol. XXI, pp. 28-53, New York, 1932.

Scarborough for the recapture of the past in pageant and story and it is in a large measure due to the erudite research of these two enthusiasts that the celebration was carried out with such colorful pomp and historic exactitude."

Another memory of the author's life which gives him great satisfaction proceeds from his many years' connection with the Scientific Society of San Antonio, an organization to which he has given much of his time. Organized in 1904, the Scientific Society carries on an annual series of lectures, and during the many years of its existence it has acquired a valuable library; and although its membership is not large, it embraces some of the leading educators and outstanding professional and business men and women of San Antonio.

The Society celebrated its 25th Anniversary in 1929 with a banquet at the Plaza Hotel, with a large attendance and an outstanding program. On this occasion the author was honored and presented with a handsome silver loving cup, beautifully engraved with an inscription reading:

Presented to Edward W. Heusinger
by the Scientific Society of San Antonio
in Recognition
25 years of Distinguished Service
June 14, 1929.

In his private life, much of the successful career of the author is due to the cooperation he has received from his beloved wife and constant companion, Teodolinda Bruni Heusinger. She has ever been his zealous adviser and encouraged his efforts in whatever work and activities his ambition has urged him to undertake. She has indeed been his inspiration in business affairs and civic duties; she has borne with patience his hobbies—the collecting of old books,

stamps and coins—and has made for him an enjoyable home and social life.

As the daughter of Antonio Bruni³⁴ and Trinidad Arocha de Bruni, whose great grandfather Francisco de Arocha,³⁵ was a native of the Canary Islands and one of the original founders of the Villa of San Fernando, as well as secretary of the first "cabildo" (city council) of San Antonio, Mrs. Heusinger was one of the fifteen "members of honor," representing the descendants of the original settlers of the Presidio of San Antonio de Bexar and Villa of San Fernando in the Bi-Centennial Celebration of 1931. She is treasurer of the Pan American Round Table, an office she has held since 1928; an honorary member of St. Mary's University Guild; member of Army-Civilian Club, Battle of Flowers Association, Woman's Club of San Antonio and San Antonio Conservation Society.

Of the children born of the union, Edward F. G. Heusinger, the eldest son, received his education at the Main Avenue High School and West Texas Military Academy. At the age of eighteen he started to

³⁴ For an account of the Family of Antonio Bruni see Appendix II.

³⁵ Francisco de Arocha was born in 1703 in San Miguel de Palma, one of the Canary Islands. He was married to Juana Curbelo of Lancerota, another of the Canary Islands; they had fifteen children, of whom Simon, the eldest son, was Commandant of the Provincial Militia of the Villa de San Fernando. In 1752 Simon de Arocha married Maria Ignacia de Urrutia. They first lived on a piece of property located east of the Camino de San Juan, which later became known as Alamo Street. This property was a gift to Simon de Arocha's wife from her uncle, Toribio de Urrutia; and in 1758, they traded it with a cash bonus for a house and lot fronting 40 varas on the north side of the Plaza de los Isleños, now known as Main Plaza.

Simon de Arocha and Maria Ignacia de Urrutia had eight children, of whom Miguel, born in 1759, married Josefa Seguro. They had two children of whom, Lino, the eldest, on May 6, 1841, married Encarnacion de Urrutia, daughter of Juan Antonio de Urrutia and Maria Ignacia Leal. They had seven children, of whom Trinidad, born Feb. 22, 1843, married Antonio Bruni in 1863 and was the mother of Mrs. Edward W. Heusinger.

work for the South Texas Drug Company, and a year later he accepted a position with the State Bank and Trust Company. Young Heusinger was one of first twelve men called from Bexar County on September 5, 1917, to serve in the newly recruited National Army in the World War. He was a member of the 343rd Field Artillery, and after the signing of the Armistice he was stationed for some time in Germany as a member of the American Expeditionary Force. After returning to America and receiving his discharge from the Army, Mr. Heusinger became associated with the Heusinger Hardware Company, of which he has been Vice-president and sales manager since 1922.

On June 17, 1929, he married Rose Marie Valine, and to them three children have been born: Edward F. Jr., Anna Louise and Felix Michael Doran. Their home is at 208 Terrell Road. Mr. Heusinger is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Bexar Caravan No. 56, Order of the Alhambra. His hobbies are bowling and hunting.

Edward F. Heusinger, Jr., is a student of Central Catholic High School and is very much interested in R. O. T. C. work.

Lucile M. Heusinger, the only daughter, likewise received her education at the Main Avenue High School, from which she graduated in 1915. She, too, served her country during the World War, as a Red Cross nurse's aide at Camp Stanley, but being stricken with pneumonia, contracted while on duty, she was brought to the Base Hospital at Fort Sam Houston for treatment. She was given the best of medical attention, and after having recovered she was obliged to give up her Red Cross work.

She was married to Felix Doran Jr., on April 11, 1921. They have two children—Felix III and Edward Frederick—and are living in their beautiful home at 19206 Berkeley Road, Detroit, Mich. Mr. Doran has been connected with the General Motors Corporation since July 1919, as assistant General Sales Manager of the Chevrolet Motor Co., and in 1940 he became Manager of the Fleet Sales Division.

In November, 1942, Mr. Doran obtained a leave of absence from General Motors to offer his services to the Government. He was commissioned a Lieut.-Colonel, Ordnance Department U. S. Army and in July, 1943, was assigned to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, where he is Executive Officer of the Ordnance Depot. Colonel Doran is a native of Texas and was born in Alta Loma, October 5, 1897. He is a member of the Detroit Athletic Club and the Detroit Golf Club, and his hobbies are golfing and hunting.

His son, T/Sgt. Felix Doran III, is also serving his country in the armed forces of the U. S. Army; he is now stationed at the Red River Ordnance Depot, Texarkana, Texas. He was attending the University of Notre Dame when he was inducted into the Army.

Frederick W. Heusinger, the younger son of the author, received his education at the Alamo Heights School. He took private lessons in oil painting from H. Schutter, a very able artist, and in his teens he produced quite a few excellent paintings. He later attended the Thomas Jefferson High School, and after his graduation in 1933, he became associated with the Heusinger Hardware Company. He married Iva Lee Tullos in Corpus Christi, Texas, January 1, 1938.

In January 1941, he was elected Secretary of the Heusinger Hardware Company, and shortly after the

bombing of Pearl Harbor, he was given a leave of absence by the Company to accept a Civil Service appointment with the Army at Randolph Field; and in the Fall of 1942, he volunteered his services in the U. S. Naval Reserve. He was assigned to the Great Lakes Training Station, and after being sent to a Receiving Ship at San Francisco, was attached to Headquarters Squadron Fleet Air Wing 2, Pacific Theatre of War.

After a period of 18 months of active duty he was granted a leave of absence, and in the Fall of 1944 he was transferred to the Engineering Department, U. S. Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kansas. He holds the rank A. M. 1/c and wears the Presidential Group Citation with one Star and the Pacific Asiatic Campaign ribbon.

Frederick's hobbies are fishing, hunting and trap shooting; and he is also very much interested in model aeroplanes and midget racing cars, and since his youth, he has been building perfect and intricate models of both types of machines.

THE FAMILY OF PASTOR AUGUST CONRAD HEUSINGER VON WALDEGG

The story of the three Heusinger brothers, who emigrated to Texas in the years 1846-50, would not be complete without tracing the family connection of their ancestors, brothers and sisters in Germany.

As mentioned in the Introduction, these three brothers came from an old and distinguished family. Their father, August Conrad Heusinger von Waldegg, was born September 1, 1790 at Hahnstaetten, Province of Hesse-Nassau in Prussia, the second son of Pastor Gottlieb Hieronymus Werner Heusinger von Waldegg, born July 19, 1760; whose father, Gottlieb Hieronymus Werner Heusinger von Waldegg the First, born December 17, 1714, was "Kaiserlicher-Russischer Oberstleutnant, Braunschweiger Kriegskommissar, Besitzer von Riehe und Rehren."

Gottlieb Hieronymus Werner Heusinger von Waldegg the First, married (1) Philippine Charlotte von Clodion in 1744 and (2) Ernestine Luise Wippo in 1754; he was the father of twenty children and died May 25, 1796. His son Gottlieb the Second, who married Johanna Maria Wilmans, born September 18, 1765, on August 23, 1787, was the father of eleven children. He died August 12, 1834 and his wife on September 17, 1843.

August Conrad Heusinger von Waldegg married (1) Luise Ernestine Henriette Neussel, born January 28, 1791, on August 9, 1814, by whom he had three children; (2) Maria Friederike Heuser, born Feb-

ruary 12, 1798, on March 12, 1820, by whom he had nine children, and (3) Luise Friederike Caroline Emminghaus, born January 28, 1807, on August 12, 1838, by whom he had another child. His first wife died on April 18, 1819; the second on May 10, 1837 and the third May 28, 1886.

After studying theology at the Universities of Goettingen and Marburg, he was ordained a Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Langenschwalbach in 1813, where he lived until after the death of his first wife. In 1819 he moved to Nastaetten, where he married his second wife, and after her death, he moved to Hahnstaetten in 1838, where he married his third wife. In 1846 the Duke of Nassau restored to him and his descendants the title of nobility of the name "von Waldeggs," (which his father had not used for some time), the original document of which is to be found in the State Archives in Wiesbaden. He retired from the pastorate in 1857, and his death occurred on July 17, 1869.

Besides the three sons, Julius Carl Ludwig Albrecht, born April 10, 1819; Gustav Carl Wilhelm, born November 20, 1824, and Adolf Theodor Carl Gottlieb, born October 8, 1831, whose life history has already been given in the foregoing pages, he was the father of three other sons and seven daughters. Two of the children, Johanna, born December 20, 1820, died in infancy, and Theodor, born January 5, 1835, died when only two years old.

Werner Eduard Burchard, the oldest son of the family, born July 18, 1815, married Johanna Maria Quentin, born March 9, 1817, on December 16, 1841, by whom he had five children. He followed the footsteps of his father, studied theology at Goettingen,



PASTOR AUGUST CONRAD HEUSINGER
VON WALDEGG

Copied from an old oil painting

was ordained a pastor of the Lutheran Church and became Vicar in Niederbachheim in 1841. He died June 1, 1880, and his wife on March 31, 1901.

• Their first child, Anna Luise, born February 12, 1842, died at the age of two years. Bertha, the next child, born February 25, 1844, married Wilhelm Schaeffer, a merchant of Engers, on May 21, 1868.

Their oldest son, Herman, born February 23, 1846, received his Ph. D. degree at Freiburg in 1875, and became a noted pharmacist. He married Friederike Raab on December 27, 1877, and they had five daughters and two sons. Emil, born October 20, 1880, was a sea captain in 1916 on the staff of Admiral Scheer in command of S. M. S. "Friedrich der Grosse" and took part in the battle of Skagerrak. After the war he joined the new Reichsmarine; and after receiving other appointments in 1924 and 1930, he was retired as Admiral in 1936. The other son, August Freiherr von Waldegg, born March 22, 1884, was a Lieutenant in the German Army. He was wounded in 1914, and after having recovered, he was put in command as Fieldmarshal on the Western Front during the World War and fell in an engagement on June 3, 1917.

Admiral Emil Heusinger von Waldegg married Erna Windorf on August 6, 1919. They have three sons, Burchard, born May 27, 1920; Wolfgang, born May 6, 1922, and Ruediger, born January 7, 1926; and as far as is known, all were living in Berlin up to the time of the present war.

Werner's youngest son, Karl, born June 23, 1857, was a Technical Engineer, in the service of the German Government. He died March 7, 1883. Werner, his

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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other son, born September 12, 1852, emigrated to Texas in 1882.³⁶

Edmund, the second son of Pastor August Heusinger von Waldegg, born May 12, 1817, was a mechanical engineer and became famous through his inventions. After studying at the Universities at Goettingen and Leipzig, he entered the smelting house of "Goodhope," under English management, in 1840. Here the first locomotive in Germany was being built. After a short time he became foreman in the workshop of the Taunus Railway Company in Castel. In 1844 he became overseer in the shops in Frankfurt a. Main, and two years later, he was made superintendent of the General Shops in Castel.

After acquiring, by diligent studies, the knowledge of a railroad builder, he was given in 1854 the project of building the road between Frankfurt a. Main and Hamburg. In 1863, when he made the plans for the Deister and Southharz Railroad, which was constructed shortly thereafter, he moved to Hanover, where he lived to the end of his strenuous but successful life.

Edmund Heusinger von Waldegg was the inventor of the reversing gear for locomotives which bears his name, the principle of which is used on all large engines throughout the world. He was also the inventor of a cylinder fly-press and a writing machine for the blind. Of his many other inventions in the line of railroad technique may be mentioned the cast-iron plate wheel, the perfecting of the coupling system and the improved passenger coaches on the through trains.

Important also was his activity in the literary field. He was the author of several handbooks on rail-

³⁶ For the story of Werner Heusinger, see pp. 15-16.

road technique, the publisher of the "Calendar for Railroad Engineers," as well as a constant contributor to the "Magazine for the Advancement of Technical Railroad System."³⁷

Notwithstanding Edmund's distinguished career, his life was not without tragedies; he lost three wives while still young, and even his fourth wife and five of his children died before him.

He married (1) Amalia Emminghaus, born May 16, 1820, on May 12, 1846, who died February 9, 1847; (2) Charlotte Thomae, born July 20, 1826, on April 24, 1848, who died July 17, 1850; (3) Carolina Thomae — a sister of Charlotte — born July 5, 1830, on October 2, 1851, who died February 7, 1859, and (4) Anna Quentin, born February 13, 1833, on July 29, 1863, who died April 11, 1880.

Edmund Heusinger von Waldegg was the father of nine children, but when he died on February 2, 1886, only two daughters, Charlotte Amelia, born February 8, 1847, and Ida, born August 3, 1856, who married Friederich Carl Schnelle, Klg. Niederländische Oberstleutnant a. D., on March 22, 1879, and two sons, Gottlieb, born May 23, 1866, and Edmund Jr., born February 2, 1868, survived him.

Gottlieb Heusinger von Waldegg married Minna Schrader of Chicago, Illinois, on December 26, 1890. He was an officer in the German Army; and although he was on the retired list when the World War started, he was recalled to arms, appointed a Major and sent to the front. He fell during the early stages of the war

³⁷ As a passing reflection it may be of interest to mention that when the author met some distinguished delegates and college professors from Germany, attending the Eighth International Geographic Congress, in Washington, 1904, he was asked whether Edmond Heusinger von Waldegg was any relation, and when informed that he was his uncle, he was told that his text books on engineering were still in use at all of the leading Universities throughout Germany and that he was indeed a great engineer.

before Ghent in the campaign in Belgium, October 30, 1914. Three children were born to their union, Elisabeth Eleonore, born November 9, 1891, who married Alfred Rieck, a Major in the Luftwaffe; Wolfgang, born April 26, 1898; Anna Louise, born September 12, 1902, and Renate, born October 7, 1907. His wife died June 23, 1917.

Wolfgang Heusinger von Waldegg married Helene M. Froelich on September 11, 1923, and they have two daughters, Irene, born January 24, 1925, and Martha, born January 19, 1935. Their only son Wolfgang Jr., born June 27, 1929, died in infancy. He is a pastor in Wernswig, ueber Treysa, bez. Kassel. He has made an exhaustive study of the genealogy of the Heusinger von Waldegg Family, based upon an older work, *Sammlung von Urkunden über die Familie Heusinger von Waldegg*, compiled and published by his grandfather Edmund Heusinger von Waldegg in 1860, and Supplements by his father published in 1897-98. As a result of these studies he published a comprehensive family history in 1938 under the title *Kulturgeschichtliche Bilder aus fünf Jahrhunderten*.³⁸ The book consists of 175 octavo pages, and from it much data and material has been helpful to the author in the preparation of the story of *The Heusinger Family in Texas*.

Edmund Heusinger von Waldegg's youngest son, Edmund Jr., married Carmen Palavicini of Teapa, State of Tabasco, Mexico, June 5, 1904. He was in the Foreign Consular Service of the German Government in Mexico, a position he held for many years. He died on April 16, 1925, leaving two sons, Edmund III, born

³⁸ Historical pictures of culture throughout five hundred years.

January 6, 1907, and Wilhelm, born January 27, 1911, who died May 20, 1938.

After his father's death and following the customs of Mexico, Edmund III dropped the name Heusinger and took on his mother's name, and now is known as Edmundo Waldegg Palavicini. He is a Forestry and Civil Engineer and the Director of Museo de la Flora y Fauna Nacionales, Chapultepec Park. He married Lida Casanova of the State of Tabasco on July 9, 1938; they have a baby girl born October 24, 1944, and their home is Calle de Manuel Acuña num. 55, Atzacapotzalco, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The will to work, joy in work and creative power were the three motives in the life of Edmund Heusinger von Waldegg, and in this connection it is noteworthy to mention that a monument was erected to his memory in Hanover, the dedication of which was held in that city on September 22, 1929. Present at the ceremony was a large gathering of friends, delegates of the City and Senate of Hanover; representatives of various organizations and donors of the monument; the sculptor Prof. Georg Herting and others. Also in attendance were Heusinger's only daughter, Mrs. Ida Schnelle of Vallendar, Prussia; his granddaughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Rieck of Spandau, in Brandenburg and Miss Anna Louise Heusinger of Wilmersdorf near Berlin, as well as his grandson, Pastor Wolfgang Heusinger von Waldegg, who accepted the monument in the name of the family and thanked all contributors for the honor shown his grandfather. His portrait moreover, is hanging in the German Museum in Munich and in the Technical Museum in Vienna.

Of the six remaining daughters of Pastor August Conrad Heusinger von Waldegg; Bertha, born April 9,

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general

discussion of the problem of the existence of a

continuous function which is not differentiable at

any point. It is shown that such a function exists

if and only if the set of points at which it is not

differentiable is of first category. This result is

proved by means of the Baire category theorem.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a

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discussion of the problem of the existence of a

continuous function which is not differentiable at

any point. It is shown that such a function exists

if and only if the set of points at which it is not

1822, was married July 15, 1841, to August Heinrich Wilhelm Schnelle, a pastor of Biebrich am Rhein, who died March 20, 1852, at the age of 44. She lived to be 70 years old and died December 26, 1892. They had six children, one of them, H. Schnelle was a noted pharmacist and the owner of the "Apotheke Ehringshausen" in Ehringshausen, Kreis Wetzlar.

Auguste, born December 17, 1826, was married June 2, 1844, to Ludwig Spiess, a deacon and pastor of Marburg a. d. Lahn, who died November 10, 1883. She died on June 3rd, in the same year. They had thirteen children, among whom were Bernhard Spiess, a professor in Wiesbaden, who was the father of Mathilde, wife of the famous General Erich von Ludendorff, and Moritz, who had a "Buchhandlung" (book store) in Marburg a. d. Lahn and was the only member of the family living at the outbreak of the present war.

Mathilde, born May 25, 1828, died November 8, 1908.

Louise, born January 16, 1830, was married July 12, 1853, to Wilhelm Friedrich Emminghaus, Oberamtsrichter of Dillenburg, who died May 13, 1888, at the age of 78, while his wife lived for over four score years, her death occurring on January 31, 1914. They had four children.

Emma, born May 15, 1833, lived for some time in Russia, teaching being her profession. She died October 7, 1915.

Hedwig, born August 1, 1839, died January 13, 1870.

The three sisters, who never married, lived with their mother at Wiesbaden, Province of Hesse-Nassau, to which city the family moved after the death of their father in 1869.

APPENDIX I

THE HAENEL FAMILY IN TEXAS

Although the account of the Heusinger family has been amply covered in the foregoing chapters, the story would not be complete without giving a short historical sketch of the maternal line of the author's family.

Anna Louise Haenel, who married Adolph Heusinger on March 18, 1857, on her second voyage to Texas, was born February 4, 1835, in Halberstadt, Prussia, the third child and oldest daughter of Eduard and Juliana Haenel. Her brothers Gustav and Julius came to Texas in 1849. After landing at Indianola and making short stops at San Antonio and New Braunfels, they proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where they remained for a year or more. They returned to San Antonio about 1851 and were living here when their sister, Anna Louise came to Texas in 1853 to visit them. On her second voyage, made late in 1856, she returned to Texas for another visit; and in the following year she was married to Adolph Heusinger, the Rev. Christian Oefinger of the Lutheran Church at Castroville, performing the ceremony.

Gustav Haenel, born January 6, 1833, married Augusta Tewes, born September 4, 1835, daughter of Louis Tewes, by his first wife Christiana Happe, on August 2, 1857, at Yorktown, Texas, where they lived for a short time. They then came to San Antonio to live and in 1866 they moved into their new home at 48 Mill Street, the name of which was changed to South Alamo in the late 90's.

Eight children were born to their union. A son Edward was born July 12, 1858, who married Lucia Cox on June 17, 1885. He died on December 10, 1895, leaving a daughter Angeline, who is married to Zygmund Karpienski, and three sons; Edward Jr., Ernest and Gustav, but only the last named, is still living to carry on the Haenel name. Of their seven daughters: Hermine, born, July 26, 1860, married (1) Albert Zuehl on December 1, 1886, and (2) George Parsons of La Vernia, on July 20, 1900; Ottilie, born, April 1, 1862, married William Heuermann Jr., of San Antonio, on December 5, 1883; Julia, born October 28, 1864, and one of the pioneer teachers in the Public Schools of San Antonio, married August C. Richter, a prosperous merchant of Laredo, on June 10, 1891; Mary, born, October 12, 1867, married Judge J. B. Williams of Seguin on March 21, 1900; Augusta, born, December 19, 1870, married Prof. Joseph H. Chapeck, a musician and composer of Chicago, Ill. on June 26, 1889; Helen, born, July 5, 1873, married Otto Hege-mann, a photographer of New York City, on April 23, 1902, and Mattie, born, September 9, 1879, married Dr. Walter Shropshire of Yoakum, on December 20, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Haenel celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on August 2, 1907, an occasion which was attended by many of their relatives and all of their daughters and grandchildren. Mr. Haenel died on July 7, 1917, and his wife on December 13 of the same year.

Julius Haenel, the elder of the two brothers who emigrated to Texas, married Emilie Hartwig of San Antonio on June 20, 1856, and to them two daughters, Emma and Eugena were born. Being a man of an

adventurous nature, he went to California during the Gold Rush in the early 60's, where he disappeared and was never heard of again.

Alwine Haenel, born July 15, 1838, also came to Texas in the year 1858, to live with her brothers and sister Anna; and during her sojourn in San Antonio, she married William Looff, on August 25, 1862, who came from a distinguished family in Langensalza, Prussian Saxony, where he was born October 10, 1833. Four children were born to their union: William E., born November 20, 1865, who married Alida Muelder of Marion, the daughter of a Lutheran minister, on October 14, 1890; Alvina, born November 27, 1868, who married Peter Engelking of San Antonio, on October 12, 1892; Julia, born October 17, 1870, who married Carl Mirus of Corsicana on June 7, 1893 and Helen, born February 1, 1876, who married John Chlumsky of Houston, January 6, 1897.

William Looff died on July 20, 1875, in Austin, where he was employed as a bookkeeper by one of the leading commission merchants of that city. After his death his widow and children returned to Germany where they remained until 1882 when the family came back to America to live in San Antonio, where Mrs. Looff died on November 18, 1928, in her 90th year.

Eduard Haenel, their father was a celebrated piano manufacturer in Halberstadt, Prussia, and in 1849 received a medal of award, "Zur Huldigung" (for merit) from Friedrich Wilhelm IV. King of Prussia. Eduard Haenel was married to Juliana Laengerich at St. Johann Kirche in Halberstadt in 1829, and besides the two sons, Julius and Gustav and two daughters, Anna Louise and Alwine, who emigrated to Texas, they had five younger children: Agnes, born

in 1844, married Alfred Borchardt of Petershagen, near Frankfort a. d. Oder, whose two sons, Alfred, born July 30, 1863 and Paul, born March 19, 1869, emigrated to Texas in the 80's;¹ Otto, who was also a manufacturer of pianos and a dealer in musical instruments and had a son, Otto Jr., who was an officer in the German Army during the World War; Marie, who married Traugott Koch, a magistrate of Magdeburg, Prussia, whose son Paul also emigrated to Texas in 1890 and is living at Lueders; Emma, who married Herman Taeger, a merchant, also of Magdeburg; and Emil, who came to the United States in the 70's and was a metallurgist in Louisville, Ky., where he died. Eduard Haenel died in 1878, and his wife passed away two years later.

¹ Alfred Borchardt married Augusta Klein of Marion, Texas, December 14, 1892, and they had two children: Hans L., born Nov. 26, 1897, who married Elsie Nuhn, July 12, 1919; and Felix, born Sept. 2, 1913, who is in the U. S. Army. Paul Borchardt was a mechanical engineer and is a bachelor; he has now retired to private life and is living with his nephew in New Braunfels.

APPENDIX II

THE FAMILY OF ANTONIO BRUNI

To further complete the story of the Heusinger family, it is fitting also that a short historical sketch of the family of Antonio Bruni, father of the author's wife, be presented.

Antonio Bruni was the third son of the five children of Antonio Bruni and Francisca Squire and was born June 13, 1835, at the Villa Bosi, Duchy of Parma, Italy. His grandfather, Benedetto Bruni, was an officer in the Army of Napoleon I.

Mr. Bruni came to America in 1858, with the intention of traveling around the world. He visited Havana, New Orleans, Galveston, San Antonio, Piedras Negras, Monclova, Parras, Saltillo and Monterey. He remained in Mexico until in the autumn of 1862 and then returned to San Antonio, where he opened a grocery store on the east side of Acequia St., now known as Main Avenue.

On March 15, 1863, he was married to Trinidad Arocha, born February 22, 1843, daughter of Lino Arocha, great grandson of Francisco de Arocha, and Encarnacion Urrutia, a descendant of Joseph de Urrutia of a prominent family of Mexico. Francisco de Arocha had been Secretary to the first Municipal Government of San Antonio, when it was founded in 1731, under the name of Villa San Fernando,¹ a

¹ For an account of the Founding of Villa San Fernando, see Mattie Alice Austin, "The Municipal Government of San Fernando de Bexar." in the *Texas State Historical Quarterly*, Vol. VIII (1905), pp. 329-31, also Edward W. Heusinger, *Early Explorations and Mission Establishments in Texas*, pp. 111-14.

position he held until 1757. Joseph de Urrutia² accompanied the Terán Expedition of 1691 into the Province of Texas. He was Captain of the Presidio of Bexar from 1733 to 1740, and through his forty years' experience with the Indians in Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Texas, he was probably the best informed of all Spaniards on Indian affairs in Texas.³

In April 1871 Antonio Bruni took his wife and their four children: Maria Teodolinda, born December 15, 1863; Maria Francisca, born April 18, 1866; Carolina, born April 16, 1868; and Stella, born May 4, 1870, to Monza, which was the seat of government of the Lombard Kings during medieval times, near Milan, Italy, where he left his family for some time and returned to San Antonio to open a general store on the West Side of Military Plaza in 1872.

During the sojourn of the family in Italy, Maria Teodolinda died and another daughter Sophia, was born.

Maria Francisca received her early education at the San Antonio German-English School and later she attended the Ursuline Convent in San Antonio. She studied music and played both piano and organ. On August 14, 1919 she married Jacob Mueller of San Antonio, who died without issue on August 15, 1929. After his death she moved to Laredo to live with the family of A. M. Bruni, until the end of 1944 when she returned to San Antonio, where she peacefully passed away on June 4, 1945.

² For the genealogy of the Family of Joseph de Urrutia, see Frederick C. Chabot, *With the Makers of San Antonio*, pp. 15-21.

³ William E. Dunn, "Apache Relations in Texas," in *Texas State Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XIV (1914), pp. 239-40.

Carolina married Miguel F. Gonzalez of Parras, Coah., Mexico, on November 17, 1896 and they lived in Ciudad Porfirio Diaz for several years before making San Antonio their home. They have four children:

Evelyn, born September 15, 1897; Carmen, born December 15, 1899; Hortense, born February 18, 1906; and Louis, born August 19, 1908. Carmen married Carl Simmons and they are living in Sacramento, California. Hortense married Edward L. Bomar, from whom she is divorced; she is now a Pfc. in the WAC of the U. S. Army and stationed at Minter Field, Bakersfield, California. Louis married Priscilla Quintero and has been serving in the Armed Forces of the United States since the outbreak of the War.

Stella married William Stone on May 8, 1895. He was born at Eagle Pass, April 15, 1874, and his father, Judge William Stone,⁴ was one of the pioneers of Texas and a veteran of the Mexican War. Eight children were born to their union:

1. Teodolinda, born October 4, 1896, married Lewis G. Harris of San Antonio, Nov. 30, 1914 — they have four children;

2. Beatrice, born December 8, 1898, married First Lieut. Kirby E. Torrance, an aviator in the last World War, on May 21, 1919 — they have three children and are living in Seattle. Washington;

3. William, born November 12, 1901, died April 22, 1918;

4. Stella, born February 23, 1904, married Edward W. Bledsoe of San Antonio, December 31, 1921 — they have three children;

5. Josephine, born July 3, 1906, married (1) Webster J. Thompson of Hebbronville, Texas, by whom she had a daughter, Jo Anna, born October 26, 1924, and (2) Lieut. Everett C. Plummer of Elizabeth, N. J., who graduated from Kelly Field in 1932, now a Colonel in the Air Corps and reported missing

⁴ For the life history of William Stone, see John Henry Brown. *Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas*, pp. 587-88.

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in action December 1, 1943, leading a squadron of fifty B-24 Liberators out of Northeastern India over Burma on a raid to Rangoon;

6. Robert Green, born June 22, 1908, who married Ruby Mae Stuart — they have two children;

7. Madeline, born January 8, 1911, married Lieut. Donald W. Buckman of the Air Corps. Serving as an army flyer in 1934 carrying mails for the Post Office Department, Lieut. Buckman, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Pueblo, was forced down on March 10, 1934, on a trip from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Pueblo, Colo., on account of a heavy fog and had to hike five miles into the city with the sack of mail over his shoulder, thus showing his determination in the line of duty. A year later, when he was promoted to Captain, on a flight made November 12, 1935, he was stricken with a heart attack while piloting a C-14 Army transport over Tehachati Pass in California, but he managed to remain at the controls until he landed the ship safely at the Kern Airport with three passengers and died within a few minutes. The body was brought to Dodd Field, Texas, on November 18th, where he was buried with full military honors. For this heroism his widow was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross at a ceremony held at Randolph Field, Texas, on March 10, 1937. His widow has since been married to Milton E. Jacobson of San Antonio on February 17, 1940;

8. Lewis, the last of the eight children, was born July 22, 1914. He, as well as his brother, Robert Green Stone, are now in the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

William Stone, their father, died January 14, 1924 and Mrs. Stone, their mother, died seven years later on January 29, 1931.

Sophia, who was born in Monza, Italy, May 6, 1872, married (1) P. O. Saunders of San Antonio and (2) Robert W. Brown of Lawndale, California. She was the mother of three children by her first marriage:

Consuelo, born March 21, 1899, who married (1) Harry W. Beauchamp and (2) Gabriel Del Valle; Esperanza, born July 25, 1901, known since girlhood as Phronsie, who married William J. Jones, February 11, 1922; and Amparo, born in 1905,

died when quite young. Mrs. Del Valle died April 25, 1939, and her mother Mrs. Brown passed away September 25, 1944. Both are buried in Inglewood, California. The Jones have two children, Catherine Nita and John Owen and are living in South Gate, California.

Teodolinda, the sixth daughter in the Bruni family, who was named after her deceased sister, was born October 18, 1873. It is she who married Edward W. Heusinger on June 15, 1895, and who is the mother of three children to whom some space has been devoted on previous pages.

Antonio, the first son of the Bruni family was born August 30, 1875. On December 6, 1902, he married Adela de la Zerda of Floresville, Texas, born June 1, 1882. He died August 30, 1910, and left one son, Ernest N. Bruni, born August 12, 1906, who is now in the services of the Armed Forces of the United States, being assigned to the 45th Depot Repair Squadron, doing duty in England. Ernest alone remains to carry on the Bruni name, as the other sons of Antonio Bruni the elder, namely: Ernesto, born March 3, 1877, died August 25, 1902, and Humberto, born November 17, 1879, died August 16, 1911, had never married.

Three other children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Bruni, Sr., a son, Federico on December 20, 1878 and two daughters, each named Hermina, on May 18, 1881 and February 26, 1883, but all died in infancy; the son on March 22, 1879 and the daughters on December 18, 1881 and March 26, 1884, making twelve children in all born to their union.

In less than a decade after Antonio Bruni had opened his store on Military Plaza, he had so established himself in public esteem that he was elected Alderman of the First Ward on January 13, 1879.

when James H. French was Mayor. An outstanding incident during his term of office, showing his devotedness to the welfare of the city, may well be worth mentioning: When the bond holders in the celebrated San Antonio & Mexican Gulf Railroad Company bond cases pressed their claims against the City, a matter which the State Courts had decided was illegal, but had been declared valid and binding upon the City by the United States Courts, he, together with Aldermen Wm. Heuermann Sr., Robert Wuefing and Peter Jonas, tendered their resignations at a meeting of the Council held July 1, 1881,⁵ thus breaking a quorum and preventing payment of the unjust claims.

For several years he was the leader of the Italian Colony in San Antonio and on June 13, 1884, as the president of the Societa Italiana di Mutuo Soccorso, he was presented with a gold medal in appreciation of his services to the Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Bruni celebrated their fifty years of married life on March 15, 1913. Because of the loss by death of their three and only sons, which materially broke up the family circle, only a simple, but well appointed dinner was given at their home 821 South Laredo Street. Among those present were Giovanni Bruni of Laredo, a brother of Mr. Bruni. Felicitious congratulations were received also from Count Luigi Bruni and Antonio M. Bruni of Laredo, nephews of Mr. Bruni.

Mrs. Bruni died on March 30, 1915, in her 72nd year, while Mr. Bruni lived to be 83 years of age and died on December 12, 1918.

⁵ See *Journal of City Council*, Book E, pp. 279-81. No further meetings were held until January 24, 1882, when the legislative department of the city was re-organized.

